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history of the island is given. Beginning with Homer, all allusions contained in classic Greek are accounted for. Then follow Roman occupation, mediaeval chaos, Venetian exploitation, Turkish tyranny, and Greek home rule. This savors of the book of Baedeker and the indices of classical texts, but nothing could be farther from the truth. "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh," and the reader is continually delighted with the author's apt illustrations from the *Anthology* and his comprehensive knowledge of modern Greek customs.

This book is "a record of diversion, not research" (p. 74), and it is, perhaps, unfair to carp at occasional lapses from a charming narrative style. Repetition is expected in oral narrative but should be avoided more carefully in printed memoirs, and we might have been spared the thrice-told tale of the Homeric steer who leaped overboard in the Andrian harbor. One may doubt if Aspasia were the only emancipated woman known in Athens (p. 299) and "Imperial Caesar" (p. 67) was "Imperious Caesar" in Shakespeare's time. While so much was said of Andros I wonder that no mention was made of the glorious springs which furnish so much water for exportation to Athens that drinking-water there is not *νερόν* but *ἀνδρος*.

Mr. Manatt writes in a charmingly simple style of his experiences, and every lover of Greece is placed deeply in his debt by the present volume. It serves the twofold purpose of reminding the classicist that Greek has never been a dead tongue and of introducing him to some of the byways of Greece. No recent writer has so well described the lovely Aegean in its varying moods or so well caught the spirit of modern Greek hospitality. This is an ideal book for an evening's recreation and an indispensable guide to the "Isles of Greece." An especial interest is added by the fact that Greece has just doubled her territory and trebled her population.

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The Influence of Isocrates on Cicero, Dionysius and Aristides. By HARRY MORTIMER HUBBELL. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1913. Pp. xii+72.

Isocrates, the leading exponent of the sophistical ideal in the fourth century B.C., naturally had a marked effect upon the men who tried to revive this ideal in Roman times. In this dissertation Professor Hubbell traces the influence, not of his style or theories of rhythm, which have been studied by others, but of his conception of the purpose and sphere of rhetorical education. Isocrates believed in the practical nature of oratory: the breadth of subject-matter on which he insists not only makes for general culture, but also produces the successful statesman, general, and philosopher (pp. 1-15). In the rhetorical works of Cicero (pp. 16-40) and Dionysius of Halicarnassus (pp. 41-53), and in Aristides (pp. 54-64) and Pseudo-Lucian, *Laudatio Demosthenis* (pp. 64-66) are found indications of a similar ideal, and there are many verbal

resemblances to passages in the works of Isocrates. In the appendix (pp. 67-72) the author supports with considerable evidence his suggestion (pp. 8 f.) that in *Ad Nicoclem* Isocrates presents a collection of ideas on government which he expands and embellishes elsewhere, e.g., in the *Antidosis* and the *Panathenaïcus*.

The chief value of the dissertation lies in the interesting field which it opens—the possibilities of which the author suggests and to which he promises further contributions—for the problem which he has so clearly formulated is too large to be treated exhaustively in a Doctor's thesis. As is natural in a quest for origins, there is an occasional tendency to press the evidence too far. For example, in the *Antidosis* (231-36, 306-8), Solon, Clisthenes, Miltiades, Themistocles, and Pericles are claimed as examples of the orator-statesman or general, and Professor Hubbell (pp. 57, 60) regards the attitude of later writers toward these men as determining their dependence on Isocrates. But the lists of names are by no means the same in these writers—by an apparent oversight Cimon is thrice included (pp. 36, 57, 60) among the examples given by Isocrates—and the language in which Isocrates asserts their oratorical ability is no more definite than may be found elsewhere, e.g., for Themistocles, cf. Hdt. viii. 83, and Macan's note. It may be added that the union of λέγειν and πράττειν is hardly more "thoroughly Isocratean" (p. 58, n. 4) than it is "thoroughly Greek" (*Iliad* ix. 443; Thuc. i. 139). But these are minor matters and do not seriously affect the author's thesis (cf. p. 64) that the viewpoint of these writers is Isocratean.

There are a few typographical errors in the matter of accentuation; the following misprints interfere with consecutive reading: p. 2, n. 2, γήγονται for λήψονται; p. 14, l. 20, 11 for 9; p. 35, l. 27, ἔληγεν for ἔλεγεν; p. 57, l. 14, 42 for 32; p. 60, n. 1, 77 for 59; p. 71, l. 18, Antidosis for Panathenaïcus. Abbreviations of titles are unnecessarily varied, e.g., p. 17, l. 23, Tusc. Disp.; p. 29, l. 5, Tusc. D.; p. 30, l. 8, T. D. One wishes that what seems to be a rule of dissertations had been broken, and that the time of the reader had been saved by means of indices, headings of the odd-numbered pages indicating the writer under discussion, and a uniform system of subtitles which would have made the dissertation more εὐσύνοπτον. For it will be useful to students of the writers whose works it discusses and to all who are interested in the history of ancient rhetoric.

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Greek Sculpture and Modern Art. By SIR CHARLES WALDSTEIN.
Cambridge: University Press, 1914. Pp. xii+70. Plates LXXVIII.

These two lectures, originally delivered before the students of the Royal Academy of London, contain the counsels of a life-long student of Greek art in the face of certain tendencies of the present-day studio. As the representative